

VAYSMAN, M.L.; TROYNO, V.P.; PERTSEL', V.M.

Use of ultrasound in the control of scale formation in evapo-  
rators. Sakh.prom. 34 no.1:36-39 Ja '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharinoi  
promyshlennosti (for Vaysman, Troyno). 2. 2-y Petrovskiy sakharinyy  
zavod (for Pertsel').  
(Sugar manufacture)  
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

KHONIG, P.[Honig, Pieter], red.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D., inzh.[translator];  
MAKSIMOVA, N.A., inzh. [translator]; ZHIZHINA, R.G., inzh.  
[translator]; Prinimali uchastiye: TROYNO, V.P. [translator];  
GOROKH, V.N.[translator]; BENIN, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
VOYKOVA, A.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of sugar technology]Printsipy tekhnologii sakharu.  
Pod red. G.S.Benina. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 615 p.  
Translated from the English. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Sugar manufacture)

TROYNO, V.P.

Determining the velocity profile in the downtime tube of the  
massecuite vacuum apparatus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.  
no.3:116-122 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,  
kafedra teploenergetiki.  
(Sugar manufacture) (Vacuum apparatus—Fluid dynamics)

TROYNO, V.P.; POPOV, V.D.

Effect of the liquid level and circulation rate on heat  
exchange in the boiling of massecuite. Trudy KTIPP no.25:  
89-98 '62.  
(Vacuum apparatus) (Heat-Transmission) (Sugar manufacture)

TROYNO, V. P.; VAYSMAN, M. L.

Temperature and height of the boiling point of massecuite.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zavl; pishch. tekhn. no. 2:128-130 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

POPOV, V.D., doktor tekhn. nauk; TROYNO, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hydraulic resistance in the flow of sugar maaccuite. Pishch.  
prom. no.1:122-130 '65. (MIRA 12:11)

TROYNO, V.P., leind. tekhn. inzh.; BIBOV, V.L., dokter tekhn. inzh.

Hydrodynamic design of sugar refining vacuum apparatus. 1. In:  
periodical and continuous action. Fishch. prom. no. 3(1974)-15  
'65. (MIFAK 1974.)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promsteli-  
nosti.

TROZCENKO, A. T.

"Syntheses en partant des o- et p-dioxydiphenyles. Memoire III". Vorozcov, N. N. (junior),  
Trozchenko, A. T. (p. 59)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry  
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #1

TROZOS, A.

"Preparing Trucks for Winter." p. 301, (MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 6, No. 11, Nov. 1953. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

TROZYAN, R.Ye.

Calculation of the water hammer in pipelines. Izv. AN Arm.  
SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 16 no.4:70-72 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic Cells

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur ~ Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74616

Author : Brchich B., Moyach B., Trpevske B.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Anodic Oxidation of Ferrochrome

Orig Pub : Glasnici Khem. drushtva, 1957, 22, No 4, 233-243

Abstract : Anodic oxidation of ferrochrome was investigated employing solutions of  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4$ , and  $\text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$  of varying concentrations. An increase in  $\text{BT}_\text{g}$  was observed when concentration of the electrolyte ( $\text{NaCl}$ ) and  $\text{D}_\text{g}$  were reduced. The optimum conditions of oxidation ( $\text{BT} \sim 75\%$ ) were as follows:  $\text{NaCl}$  concentration of 0.05n,  $\text{D}_\text{g} = 0.5 \text{ a/ m}^2$ , mixing with air. At those conditions the  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  content was reduced to 8%. The  $\text{Fe:Cr}$  ratio in the electrolyte differs from that on the anode. With the decreased concentration of the electrolyte, the  $\text{Fe}$  concentration in the solution decreases also. At  $\text{D}_\text{g} 1\text{a/ m}^2$  and while mixing with air the  $\text{Fe:Cr}$  ratio in the

Card : 1/3

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic Cells H-12

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74616

0.05 n NaCl solution and on the anode are equal. At lower values of  $D_a$  (0.5  $\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}$ ) the electrolyte contains less Fe. At the other  $D_a$  values and at the same NaCl concentration, as well as at all the values of  $D_a$  and in the 2.7 n NaCl solution, the electrolyte contains more Fe than it is present on the anode. Similar behavior was observed with the 0.025 n  $\text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$  solutions in which the  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  content was equal to 16.4%. pH of the electrolytes falls rapidly during the first 10-15 emp. hrs. from 7 to 1.5-2.0. In experimenting with the 0.1 n  $\text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$  solution it was observed that under certain conditions, value of the electrolyte pH increases and at a pH of approx. 2.0,  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$  precipitates. In the presence of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$  ionic electrical charge of the above precipitate changes and Fe is deposited on the anode. Thickness of the formed layer depends on the dispersion of  $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$  and determines the degree of resistance thus produced. Such a

Card : 2/3

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic Cells. H-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958 , No 22, 74616

phenomenon may be avoided by increasing concentration of  $H_2CrO_4$  up to 1 n. Under these conditions pH of the solution remains below 2 for a prolonged time. The described phenomenon was not observed in neutral solutions. In the latter case  $Fe(OH)_3$  was found to have high dispersivity and the  $Cr^{3+}$  content in such solutions was approx. 15%. At elevated temperatures resistance of the electrolytes decreases, which is particularly advantageous in the initial stages of the process. Consumption of the electric energy in all the cases was found almost identical and comprised 4.7 KW Hrs for 1 kg  $CrO_3$  or 2.4 KW Hrs for 1 kg  $K_2CrO_4$ .

Card : 3/3

TRPENOVSKI, Branko; CUPONA, Gorgi

Finitary associative operations with neutral elements.  
Bilten mat fiz Mak no.12:15-24 '61

PAVLOVIC, V.; TRPINAC, P.

Determination of the structure of dextran by the oxidation  
of periodate. Vojnosanit pregl 19 no.7/8 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet a Beogradu.  
Hemijiski institut.  
(PERIODIC ACIDS) (DEXTRAN)

PAVLOVIC, V.; TRPINAC, P.

Determination of the structure of dextran by the oxidation  
of periodate. Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.7/8:542-545 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemijski institut.  
(PERIODIC ACIDS) (DEXTRAN)

S

SULOVIC, Vojin; BUGARSKI, Olga; RCTOVIC, Bozica; TRPINAC, Pavle; SKURINA,  
Tatjana

Electrophoresis of serum proteins in early and late pregnancy  
toxemias. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.12:1435-1442 D '61.

1. Hemijski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu  
Upravnik: prof. dr Pavle Trpinac Ginekolosko-akuserska klinika Medi-  
cinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Bosiljka  
Milosevic.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS blood)  
(BLOOD PROTEINS impregn)  
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

YUGOSLAVIA

J. LAVRČEK and P. MELIĆ, Department of Chemistry, Medical Faculty  
(C. I. I. F. Institute of Medical Faculty) University of Belgrade

"Study of Percentage of (1,6) Bonds in PEG Clinical Dextran by Means  
of Periodate Oxidation."

Belgrade, Arhiv za Farmaciju, Vol 12, no 4, 1962; pp 221-223.

Abstract (French summary modified): Study of Yugoslav-made dextran (Ing. A. and I. Vraca, Novi Sad) by periodate oxidation method to determine percentage of alpha (1,6) bonds by periodate consumed to formic acid formed ratio. Commercial dextran (specimens from 2 batches) was as good as the Swedish- or Swiss-made product tested as controls. Structural formula, table; 6 Western references.

1/1

TRPINAC, Pavle, prof. d-r

Clinical laboratory in the current stage of development of our  
health services. Voj. san. pregl, Beogr. 16 no7-8:583-584 Jl-Ag '59.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemiski institut.  
(LABORATORIES)

TRPINAC, Pavle, prof., dr.

Standardization of clinico-chemical methods. Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.5:  
443-444 My '61.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemijski institut.  
(DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY)

TRPINAC, Pavle Dr.

The collaboration of physicians and pharmacists in the improvement  
of public health service. Arh.farm., Beogr. 5 no.1:1-9 Feb. 55.  
(PUBLIC HEALTH,  
in Yugosl., improvement by collaboration of physicians  
& pharmacists (Ser))

TRVIS, M.

SCIENCE

TRVIS, M. Notes on the ecology and zoogeography of the species *Aedes* (O.) *refiki* (Diptera, Culicidae). p. 305.

Vol. 13, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI. IC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

*RP*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P  
Systematics and Faunistics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96359.

Author : Trpis, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Preliminary Survey of Dragonflies on Zhitnyy  
Island.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1957, 12, No 6, 433-449.

Abstract: The island of Zhitnyy is located on the Danube  
lowland to the east of Bratislava. 46 species of  
dragonflies were found on the island. The fauna  
of the island dragonflies is basically Central  
European with a large admixture of Mediterranean  
species. -- From the author's resume.

Card 1/1

2

TRPIS, M.

"Research on the natural focal points of communicable diseases in Yugoslavia."

p. 149 (Biologia, Vol. 13, no. 2, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (SEA) LC, Vol. 7, no. 1,  
September 1958

TRPIS, M.

Experiences in fighting mosquitoes in southwestern Slovakia. p.27.  
(BIOLOGICKE PRACE, Vol. 2, no. 6, 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957. Incl

TRPIS, Milan

Determination of the number of mosquitoes in eastern Slovakia.  
Biologia (Bratisl.) 19 no.112843-348 '64

1. Abteilung für Zoologie des Biologischen Institutes der  
Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Bratislava.

as Disease Vectors.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38624.

Author : Trpis, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experimental Mosquito Control in Southwestern Slovakia.

Orig Pub: Biol. prace, 1956, 2, No 6, 27-46.

Abstract: Control of mosquitoes *Aedes vexans*, bred in flood waters of Zhitny Island, was conducted by treating that locality with dinocide (a preparation containing 5% DDT) at the rate of 0.1 - 1.0 gm/m<sup>2</sup>, from airplanes. Altogether 14,848 hectares were treated. In the summer of 1954 the number of mosquitoes in flooded woods before treatment consisted of nearly 50,000 per km (sic). After treatment

Card 1/2

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology - Mites and Insects as Disease Vectors. G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38624.

Abstract: the number diminished by 98.47% and remained at this level for 5-7 days, after which it gradually increased.

Card 2/2

L 00057-66 SW(1)/T/MA(b)-2 PW/JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5023866

+4155  
CZ/0049/Q4/000/011/0843/0848

AUTHOR: Trpio, Milan (Trpish, Milan) (Graduate biologist, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava)

TITLE: Areas of occurrence of mosquitoes in Eastern Slovakia shown with frequency of quantitative distribution

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 11, 1964, 813-818

TOPIC TAGS: parasitology, animal parasite, entomology

ABSTRACT: The distribution of mosquitoes in Eastern Slovakia varies according to conditions in individual regions. In the low-lying areas near the river Tisa, yearly flooding of woodlands occurs. After research lasting 3 years the authors divided Eastern Slovakia into 4 regions: 1. Region with a prevalence of mosquitoes every year. 2. Region with irregular prevalence of mosquitoes. 3. Region of high incidence of mosquitoes. 4. Region with low incidence of mosquitoes. A map showing the 4 regions is presented. This map should help in the fight against the mosquitoes. / Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

25  
22  
B

L 00057-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023066

ASSOCIATION: Abteilung fur Zoologie des Biologischen Institutes der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bratislava (Department of Zoology, Instituto of Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences) 4055

3

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64

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OTHER: 003

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Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810008-5"

TRPIS, Milan

On some parasitological problems in Rumania. Biologia 17 no.11:349-854 '62.

1. CSAV, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie zoologie  
v Bratislave.

(PARASITIC DISEASES)

RUMANIA

.- Milan TURIS, Department of Zoology, Central Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Viedenske zvestky, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademskej vedy, Ceskoslovenska akademska veda), Bratislava.

"Some Parasitological Problems in Rumania."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 17, No 11, 1962, pp 749-854.

**Abstract:** Author spent 3 weeks in Rumania (Aug. 1961) as guest of the Cartacuzino Institute to study malaria and mosquitoes in the marshy marshes; his article briefly reviews the history of the Institute and some of its general activities, but concentrates on the problem of mosquitoes and malaria. Massive planned applications of insecticides have greatly decreased the incidence of malaria during the recent years despite the greater difficulty in Rumania due to topographical factors. Four photographs.

2/1

TRPIS, Milan

Entomologic Days, Biologia 15 no.12:948-949 '60. (EEAI 10:8)  
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA—ENTOMOLOGY)

TRPIS, Milan

New informations on a method for the study on activities of mosquitoes.  
Biologia 17 no.2:123-129 '62.

1. CSAV - Biologisches Institut der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung fur Zoologie, Bratislava.

(MOSQUITOES)

TRPIS, Milan

1st detection of *Theobaldia (A.) longiareolata* Macq. 1838 (Diptera, Culicidae) in Czechoslovakia. *Biologia* 17 no.3:213-215 '62.

1. CSAV - Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie zoologie v Bratislave.

(DIPTERA)

TRPTS, M.; TOVORNIKOVA, D.

Faunistic, ecologic, and zoogeographic remarks on mosquitos in Slovenia, Yugoslavia. In German. p. 721

BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 10 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959  
Uncl.

Trpis, M.; Korbel, L.

Report on the 2d session of the Czechoslovak Entomologic Society in Slovakia at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. p. 550.

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 7, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. no. 10, 1959 <sup>8</sup> -Oct.  
ucl.

TRPIS, L.

Trpis, L. Mosquitos in the High Tatra (Diptera, Culicidae). p.231.

Vol. 10, no.2, 1955 BIOLOGIA Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No.2  
February, 1956

TRPIS, M.

Mosquitoes in the Vah River valley (Diptera, Culicidae). p. 507.

BIOLOGIA. (Slovekska akademie vied) Bratislava (CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

Vol. 10, No. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library  
of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

TRPIS, Milan

Investigations on mosquitoes in high Tatras (Diptera, Culicidae).  
Biologia, Bratisl. 10 r.v.2:231-236 '55.

1. Faunistické laboratorium Slovenskéj akademie vied a Zoologicky  
ustav University Komenskeho v Bratislave.

(MOSQUITOES,  
distribution in Czech, mountain region)

TRPIS, M.

A preliminary survey of dragonflies (Odonata) on Litny Ostrov.

P. 433, (Biologia) Vol. 12, no. 6, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

TRPIS, Milan

Mosquitoes (Diptera, Culicidae) in the Bratislava region. Biologia, Bratisl. 9 no.4:412-424 1954.

1. Zoologicky ustav SU v Bratislave.

(MOSQUITOES,  
Culex, in Czech.)

TRPIS, Milan

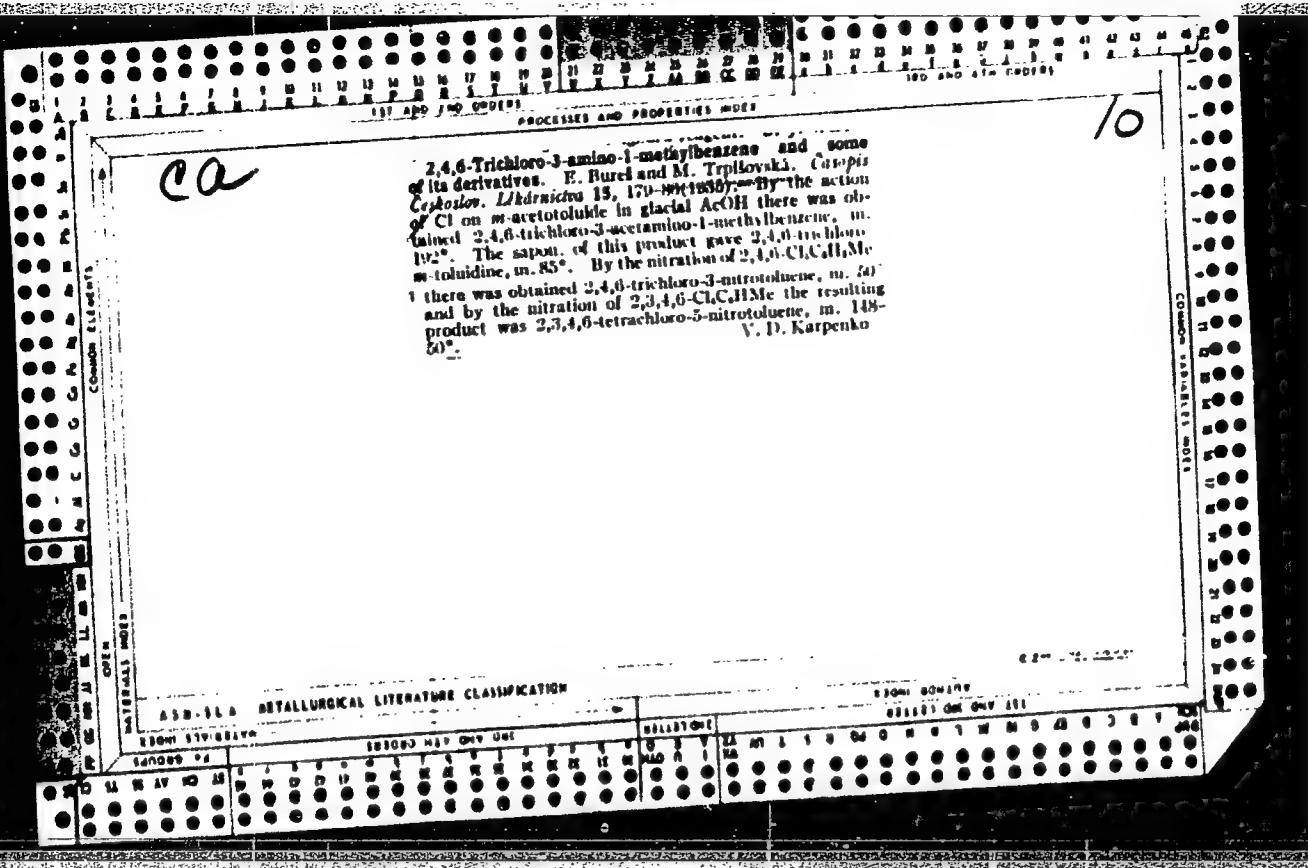
Activity and seasonal dynamics of flies on the locations of their  
hiding-places in the vegetation of the Danube valley forests.  
Biologia 17 no.4:263-282 '62.

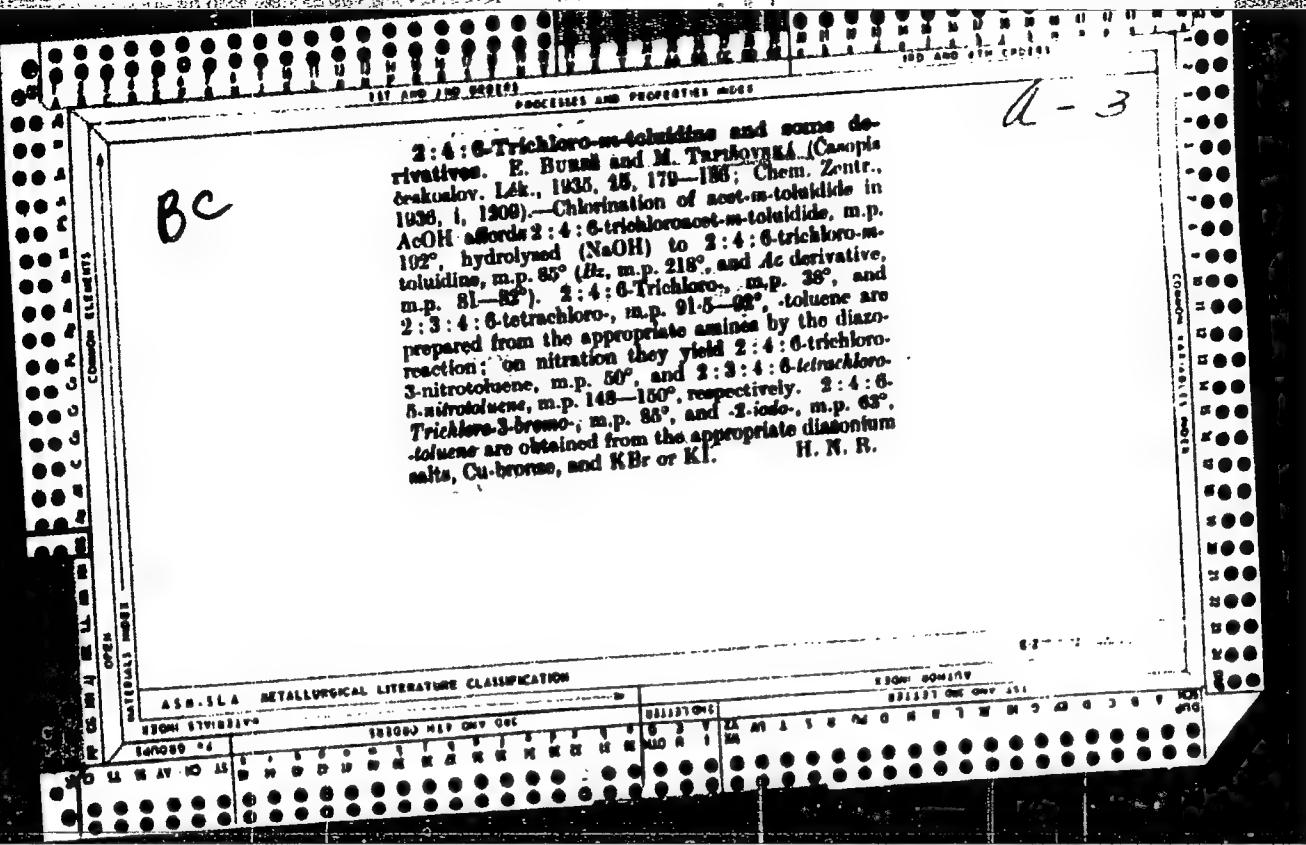
1. CSAV, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie  
zoologie v Bratislave.  
(DIPTERA) (HOUSEFLIES)

TRPIS, Milan

Some new information on the construction of light traps for insects. Biologia (Bratisl.) 20 no.12:901-907 '65.

1. Oddelenie ekologickej fyziologie hmyzu Ustavu biologie krajiny Slovenskej akademie vied v Bratislave.





TRPKOS, L.

TRPKOS, L. Founding of cylinders for air-cooled mo tors. p. 375

Vol. 10, no. 12, 1956, June  
SVET MOTORU  
TECHNOLOGY  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

TRPKOS, Ladislav, inz.

Trail car tractor Praga S5T-2-TN. Siln doprava 11 no.11:  
10-12 N '63.

1. Vyvoj automobilu, Automobilove zavody, Letnany.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810008-5

TRPKOVIC, Miodrag

"Burnishing of iron and steel"

SO: TEHNIKA No 7, Year X, - 1955

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810008-5"

TRPLOVIC, A.

TRPLOVIC, A. The most suitable method for testing materials without  
breaking them. p. 14

Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1956

ZELEZNICE

TECHNOLOGY

Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

TRPUTEC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

Flawy formations in aluminum alloys. p. 294. TEHNICKI PREGLED. (Croatia. Uprava za unapredjenje proizvodnje pri privrednom savjetu) Zagreb. (Bimonthly technical journal issued by the Production Improvement Administration of the Economic Council) No. 6, 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

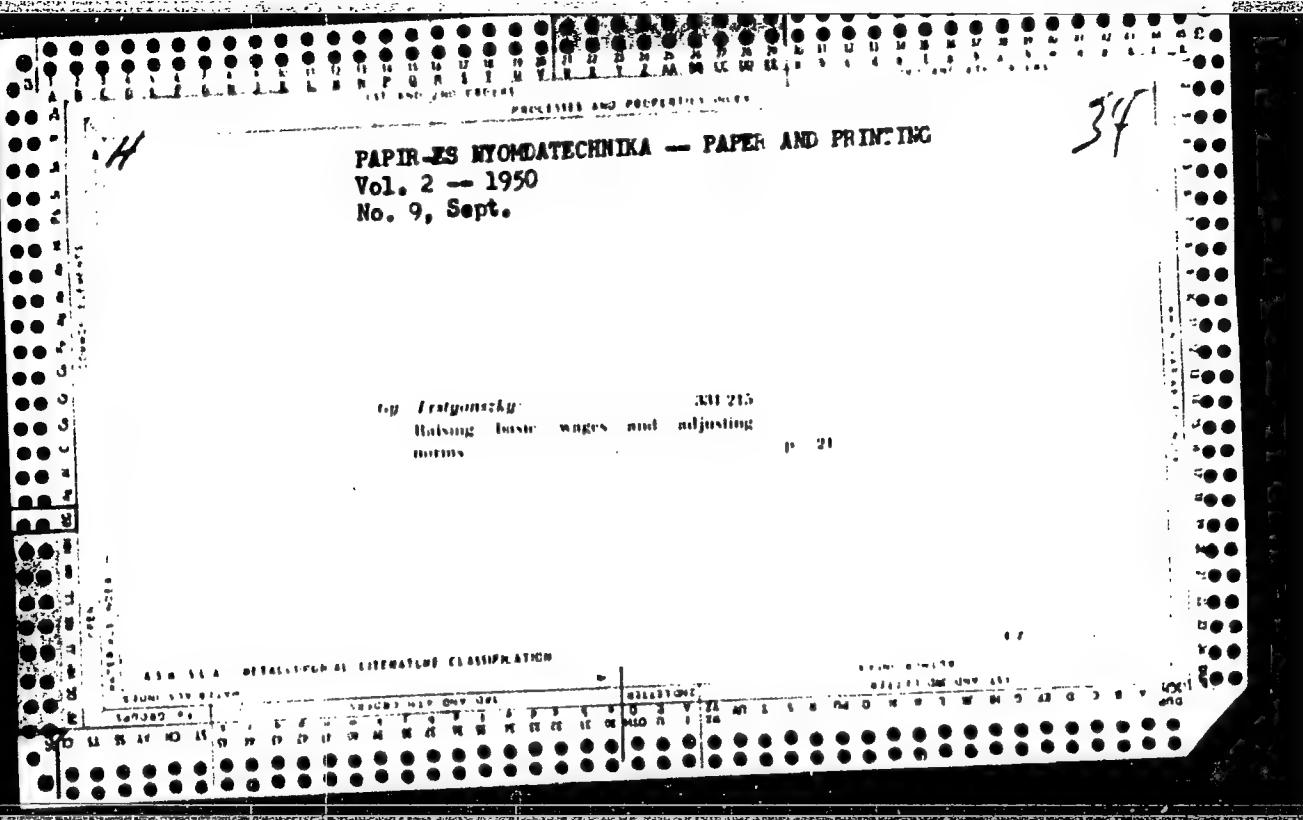
TRSINSKI, M.

See Drezancic, I.

TRSOHIM, Yu. P., AFONIN, G. G.

Temperatures of the formation of pyrrhotites from certain complex  
metal deposits in Transbaikalia. Geokhimiia no. 11:199-3200 N '64.  
(MIRA 19:8)

2. Institut geokhimi i Sibirs'kogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits, Berries.

M.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44340

Author : Trstenjak, Milko

Inst :

Title : Grape Selection in 1956.

Orig Pub : Sodjar., vinar., vrtnar., 1957, 44, No 4, 110-112

Abstract : The Institute of Horticulture and Viticulture in Maribor has been conducting large scale experiments since 1956 on the selection of grape on 15 sections in different regions of Slovenia. In Maribor the experiments were started in 1947 and by 1956 the number of selected bushes of 30 varieties reached 120000. -- Yu.A. Parshina

Card 1/1

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TRSTENJAK, Miso

Present state of the physics of the electromagnetic field. Elektr vest  
27 no.11/12:428-429 N-D '59. (EEAI 10:1)  
(Electromagnetism) (Quantum theory)

STICKY, Petr; TRTIK, Josef

Casting of worm wheels from aluminum bronze. Slevarenstvi  
10 no.7:266-267 Jl '62.

1. Chotaborske kovodelne zavody, Nove Ransko.

JELMANOV, Ivan, inz.; PISEK, Jaroslav, inz.; TRSEK, Miroslav, inz.

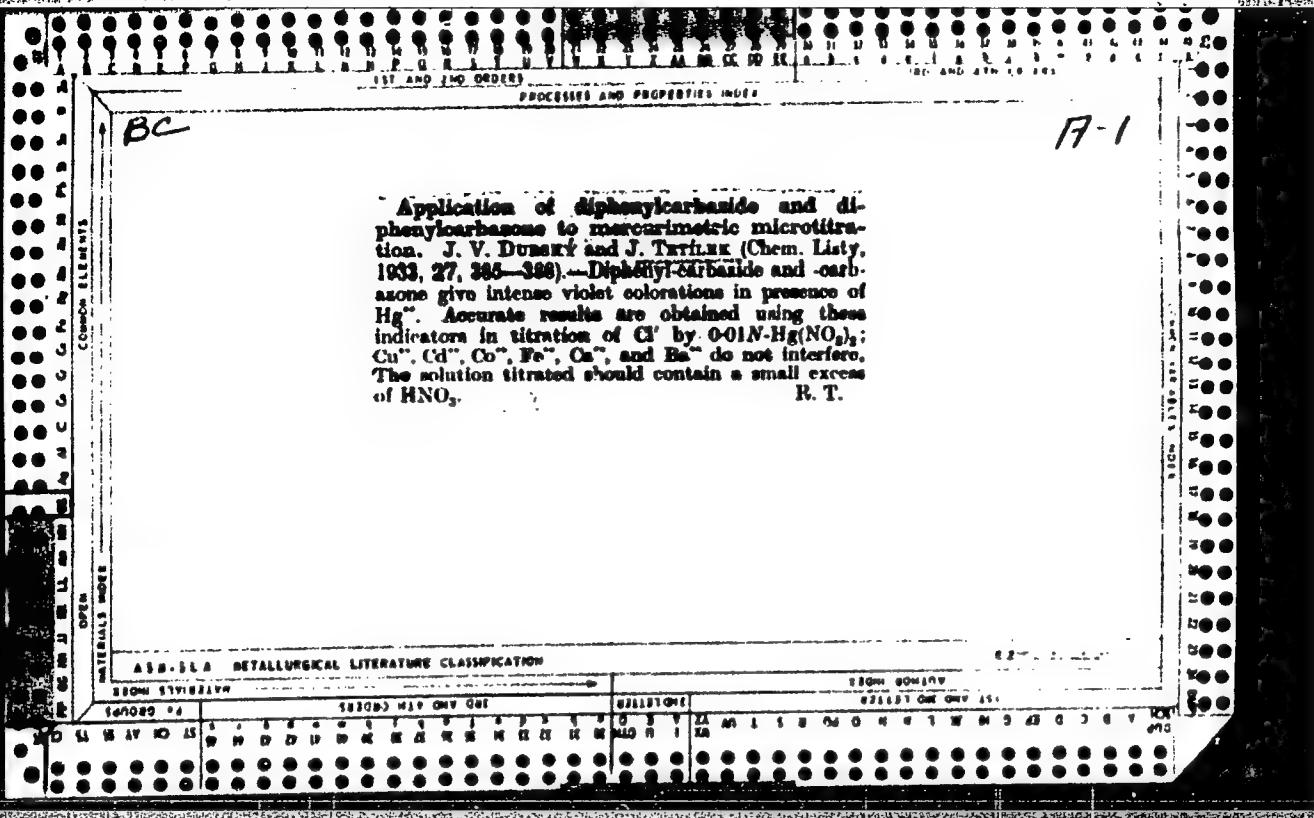
Boring with local circulation at the borehole bottom. Geol  
pruzkum 7 no.2:51-52 F '65.

1. Jachymovske doly, Geologicky pruzkum National Enterprise,  
Pribram.

CA

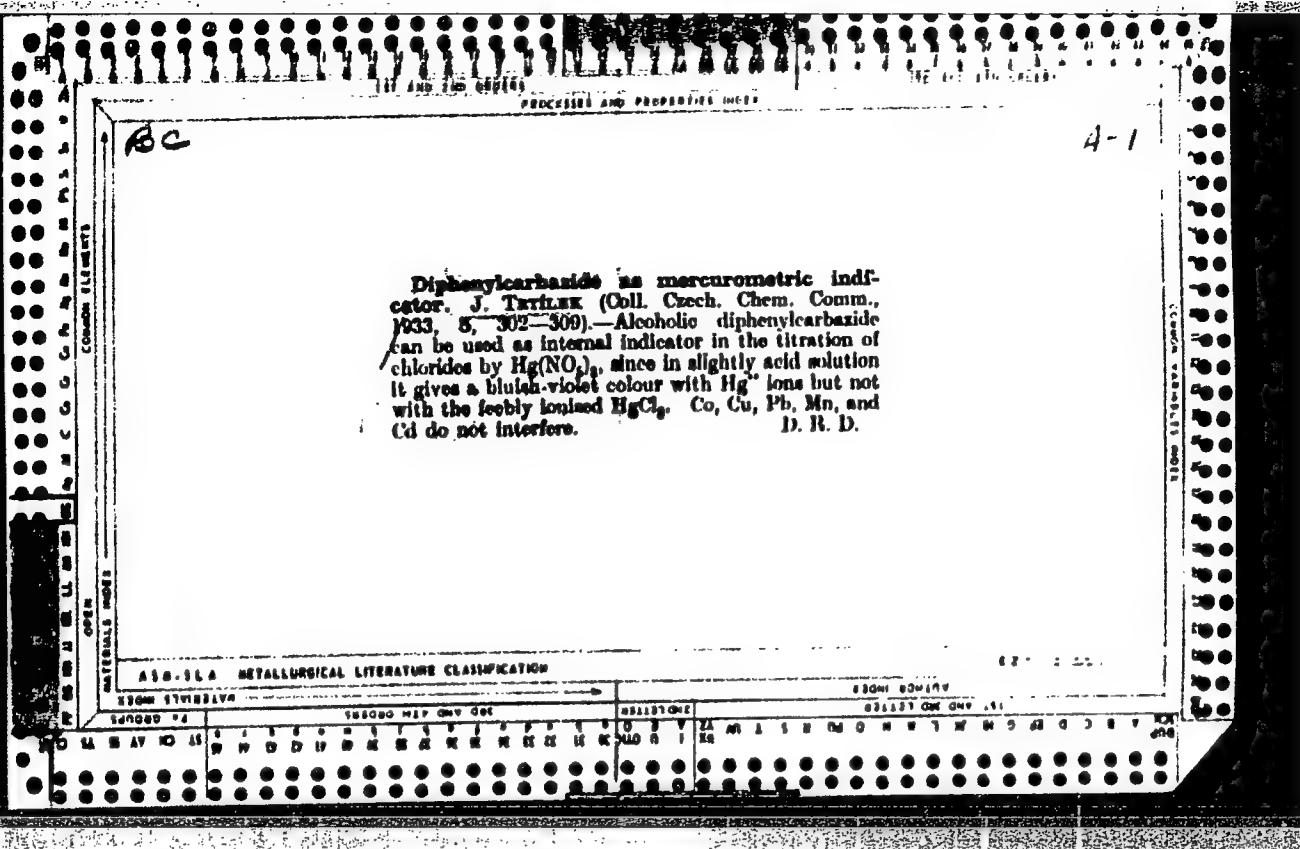
7

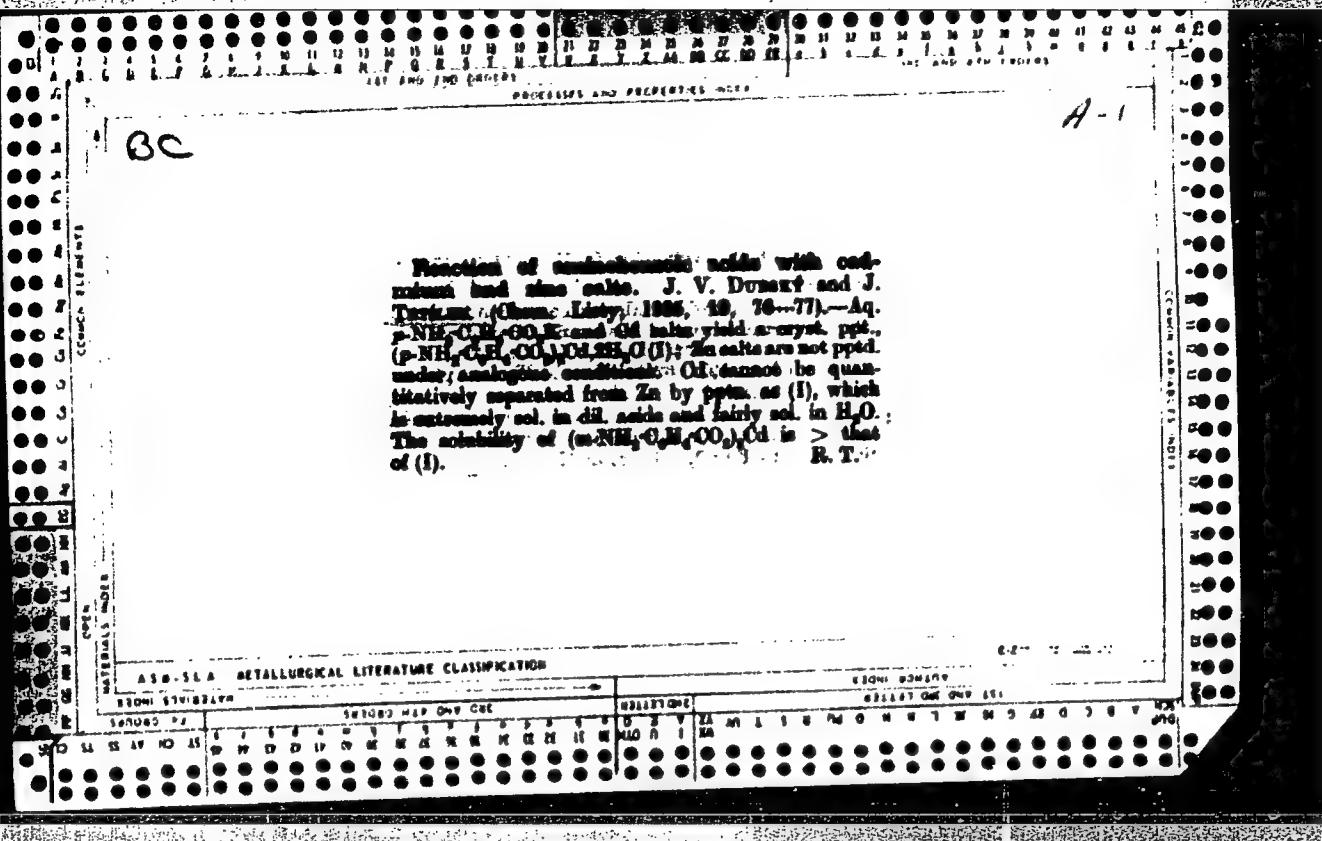
Determination of traces of iodine. Josef Triflek.  
*Chem. Listy* 38, 128-31 (1944); cf. C.A. 34, 10009. To  
improve the accuracy of the detn. of I by mercurimetric  
titration with dithizone as indicator, T. suggests compari-  
son of the coloration of the titrated soln. with a blank  
contg. a trace of  $Hg(NO_3)_2$ . With 0.004 and 0.002 N  
solns. 2 mg. of I were detd. with 0.1-1% accuracy.  
Milos Hudlicky

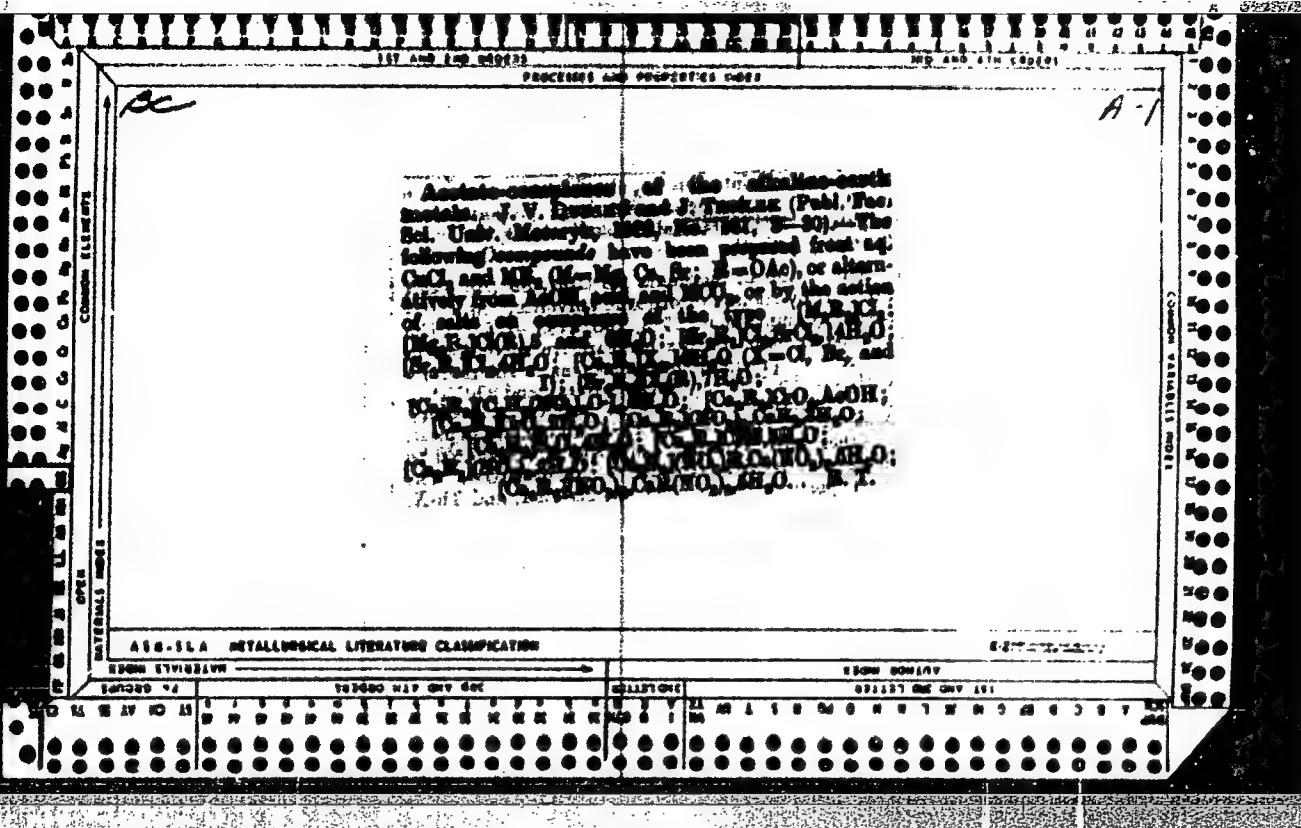


Application of diphenylcarbanide and diphenylcarbazone to mercurimetric microtitration. J. V. Dusnay and J. Tarczuk (Chem. Listy, 1933, 27, 385-388).—Diphenylcarbanide and carbazole give intense violet colorations in presence of  $Hg^{2+}$ . Accurate results are obtained using these indicators in titration of  $Cl^-$  by 0.01N- $Hg(NO_3)_2$ ;  $Cu^{2+}$ ,  $Cd^{2+}$ ,  $Co^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Cr^{2+}$ , and  $Ba^{2+}$  do not interfere. The solution titrated should contain a small excess of  $HNO_3$ .

R. T.







Ca

7

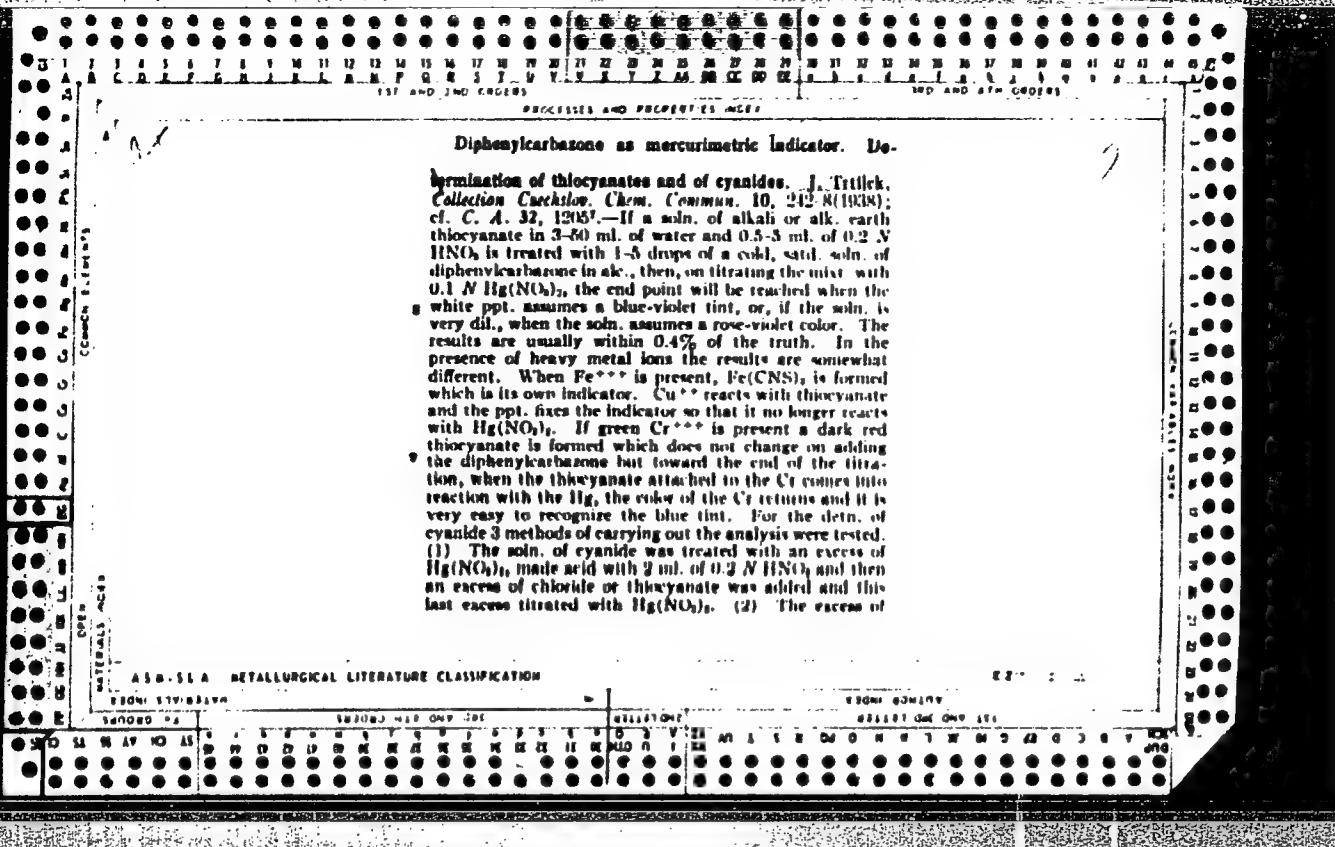
## RESULTS AND PROSPECTS OUTLINE

Diphenylcarbazone as mercurimetric indicator. Determination of bromide. J. Trilek. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 10, 97-102 (1938). See C. A. 32, 12687. W. T. H.

## ASA-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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7

Micro-volumetric analysis with diphenylcarbohydrazide and diphenylcarbohydrazone as indicators (mercurimetry). J. V. Durrant and J. L. Lathrop. *Anal Chem* 12, 315-20 (1930). Mercuric ions react with diphenylcarbohydrazone of with the corresponding hydrazone, to give an intensive violet-blue coloration so that the end point of the reaction between  $Hg^{++}$  and  $Cl^-$  to form undissolved  $HgCl$  can be detd. accurately when one of these org. substances is present as indicator in a soln. Procedures are given for standardizing  $Hg(NO_3)_2$  solns. and titrating  $Cl^-$  in solns. of  $KCl$ ,  $BaCl_2$  and  $CuCl_2$ . The results obtained were excellent.

W. T. H.

CONFIDENTIAL

ABD-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100% READING  
0.0001 CAL 0.0001

Mercurimetric determination of iodine with diphenylcarbazone as indicator  
J. V. Dulsky and J. Frilek. *Chem. Papers* 8, 41 (1964) in English, Czech. Diphenyl-  
carbazone can be used as a very sensitive indicator in the mercurimetric determination of I-  
The intensively violet coloration with  $Hg^{2+}$  is clearly visible even in the presence of 1  
μmol. Hg<sup>2+</sup> formed during the reaction.  
Jaroslav Kudrta

Diphenylcarbazide as Indicator in mercurimetry. J. T. JELLINE. Chem. Abstr. B, 3-5(5 English) (1933).—Chlorides even in the presence of salts of heavy metals can be determined by titration with  $Hg(NO_3)_2$  soln., with diphenylcarbazide or diphenylbarbazon as indicator; cf. C. A. 27, 2107.

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R-1

156

J. TERRIL (Milkychem., 1937, 23, 190-194).—Ag  
is pptd. with an excess of standard KCl, which is  
titrated back with 0.01M-Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, using diphenyl-  
carbazone as indicator in presence of the pptd. AgCl.  
J. S. A.

AMERICA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

H-3

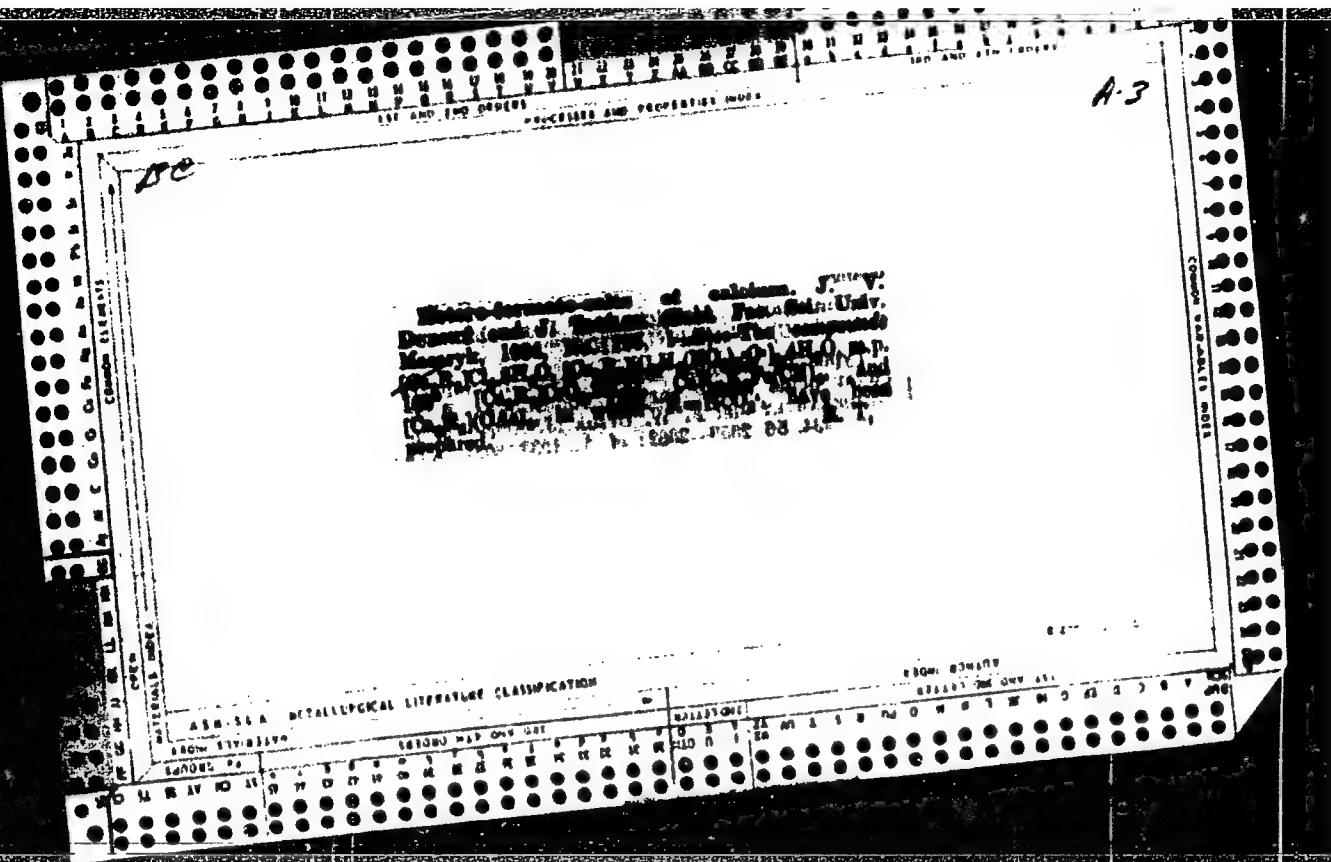
175C  
RECORDED AND PROCESSED 1968

Oxidation of ethyl carbamate. J. V. Dunesky  
and J. Tardieu (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1963, 5,  
49-50; cf. A., 1960, 199).—Oxidation of Et carb-  
amate with 1.  $H_2O_2$  (acid or neutral), or  $CuCl_2$  gives  
3:5-diethoxy-1:2:4-thiadiazole and 8. A. A. L.

Hippurhydrazonic acid. J. V. Dumant and J. Turtine. (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 8, 106—111).—Hippurhydrazonic acid and  $\text{NH}_3\text{OH}$  in eq.  $\text{EtOH}$  give Hippurhydrazonic acid,  $\text{NH}_3\text{Ba-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{N-OH}$ , m.p.  $141^\circ$  (I) and  $180-180.5^\circ$  (II), according to the conditions used; (I) is converted into (II) when its aq. solution is boiled for several hr. (I) heated at  $105-110^\circ/10-20$  mm. for 2 hr. loses 27.6% of its wt. (and undergoes decomp.), whilst (II) similarly loses only 5.22% (indicating that the OH groups are free only and trans in (II)). (I) and (II) give the same Cu salt,  $\text{NH}_3\text{Ba-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O}-\text{NO}-\text{O}-\text{Cu}(\text{also}+\text{H}_2\text{O}))$ , when treated with  $\text{Ca}(\text{OAc})_2$ , (I),  $\text{CoCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NaOAc}$ , and eq.  $\text{NH}_3$  give a complex containing  $\text{Cu}^{+}$  and  $\text{Co}^{+}$ , whilst  $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  and  $\text{NaOAc}$  afford an unstable complex,  $[\text{NH}_3\text{Ba-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O}-\text{NO}-\text{Hg})\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ . The  $\text{Fe}^{+2}$  salt,  $[\text{NH}_3\text{Ba-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{N-O-Fe}^{+2}\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ , is described. H. B.

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Diphenylcarbazone as a mercurimetric indicator in the determination of bromine. J. Littlek. *Chem. Obzr.* 12, 152-6 (1937).—Solutions of  $\text{KBr}$  or  $\text{KCl}$  were mixed with 0.1 cc. of a 1% soln. of diphenylcarbazone in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , treated with several drops of 0.2  $N \text{HNO}_3$ , and titrated with 0.1  $N \text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  in the cold. The first excess of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  gave a violet color with diphenylcarbazone. The indicator was specific for  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  ions. The best results were obtained when the soln. was 0.2  $N$  in  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The presence of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  did not affect the indicator. Br determinations, if the solns. were 0.1  $N$  in acid, with 0.002  $N \text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , were satisfactory up to a concn. of 0.08 mg. Br per cc.; in more dil. solns. up to a concn. of other metals and the  $\text{HNO}_3$  affected the end point of the titration. Frank Marsh

the end joint  
Frank March

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810008-5"

*CH*  
 Determination of magnesium in biological materials. An oxidation method. John P. Nelson. *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* 11, 639-51 (1939). Cf. *C. A.* 26, 4351; 29, 12655, 5892. Mg ptd. with 8-hydroxyquinoline and titration of excess citrate with ferric ammonium sulfate; o-phenanthroline ferric sulfate is used as indicator. Analyses of canned tomato ash by this method agree with those by A. O. A. C. tentative method. J. McAfee.

The determination of small quantities of iodine in biological materials. L. Trifilieff. *Chem. Osor* 14, 395-8 (1939).—In a modified Leipert app. (*C. A.* 27, 4260) without any rubber tubing, with a dephlegmator between the distg. flask and condenser, and without the useless 2nd condenser vessel, T, oxidized the org. substances with CrO<sub>3</sub> in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and traces of CeSO<sub>4</sub>, reduced the iodic acid with Na<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>3</sub>, and volatilized the free I under low pressure into NaOH. After the soln. was concd.,

the I was oxidized with Br water and titrated by the Winkler method. The modified method eliminated all of the criticisms raised against the original app. Addns of 1-5 γ of I to 10 cc. of blood were detd. with an accuracy of 10-20%. In 50-cc. urine samples, which could be concd., the accuracy of the I detn. was higher than 10%.

Frank March

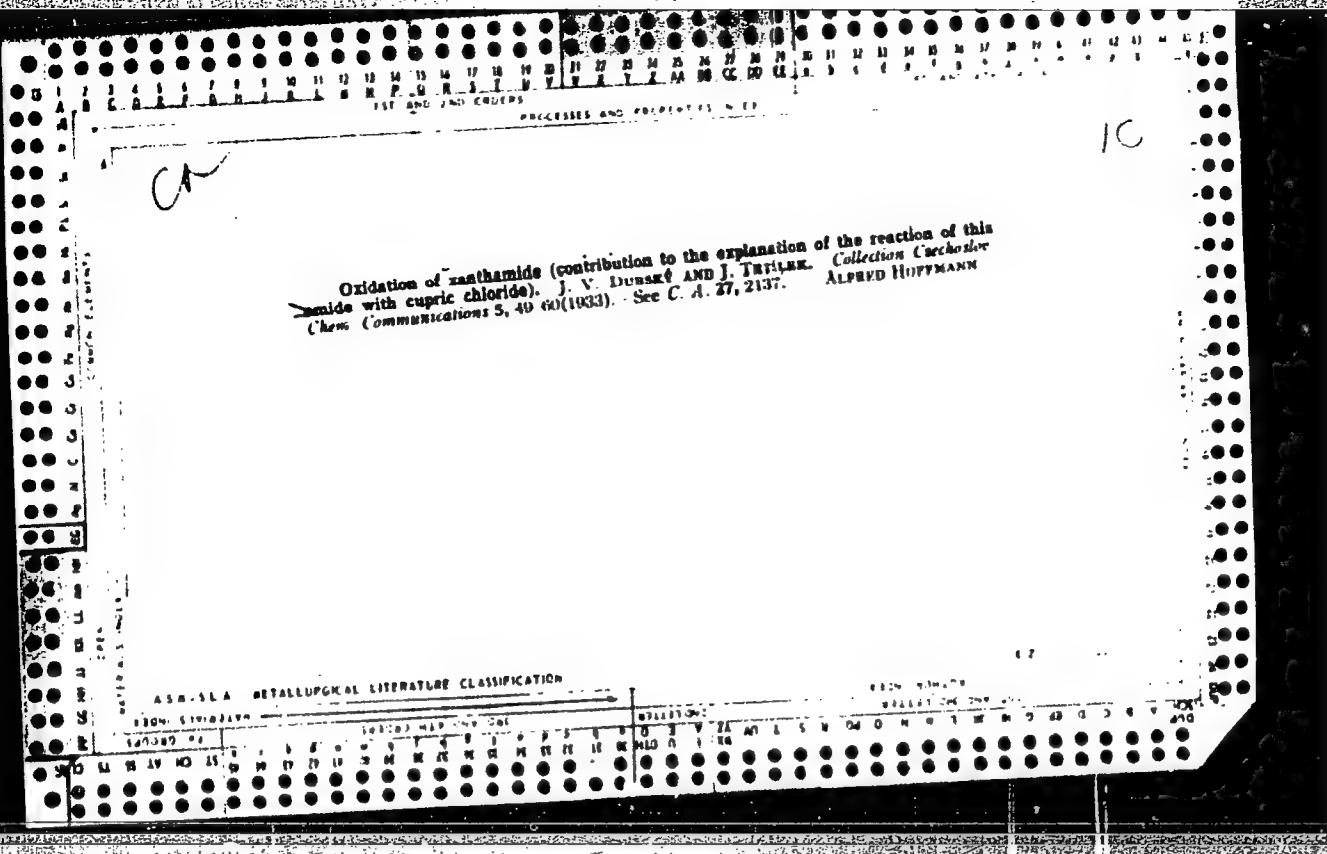
AB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

**Oxidation of xanthamide.** J. V. DUBSKÝ AND J. TARTIÁK. *Chem. Obzor* 8, 1-2 (in English 3)(1933). The red coloration of xanthamide (I) with  $\text{CuCl}_2$  can be explained by intermediate formation of compds. of the general formula  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot (\text{HCl})_n$ , followed by the final sepn. of the addn. compnd.  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{I}$ . Simultaneously there is formed the compnd.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$  which can be also prepd. by the oxidation of xanthamide with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  or alk. I in  $\text{HCl}$  or neutral soln. The constitution of this compnd. is explained by the formation of a thio-1,3-diazole  $\text{N}:\text{C}(\text{OEt})_2\text{N}:\text{C}(\text{OEt})_2$ . JAROSLAV KUCHTA

printed by the  
JAROMÍR KREJČA

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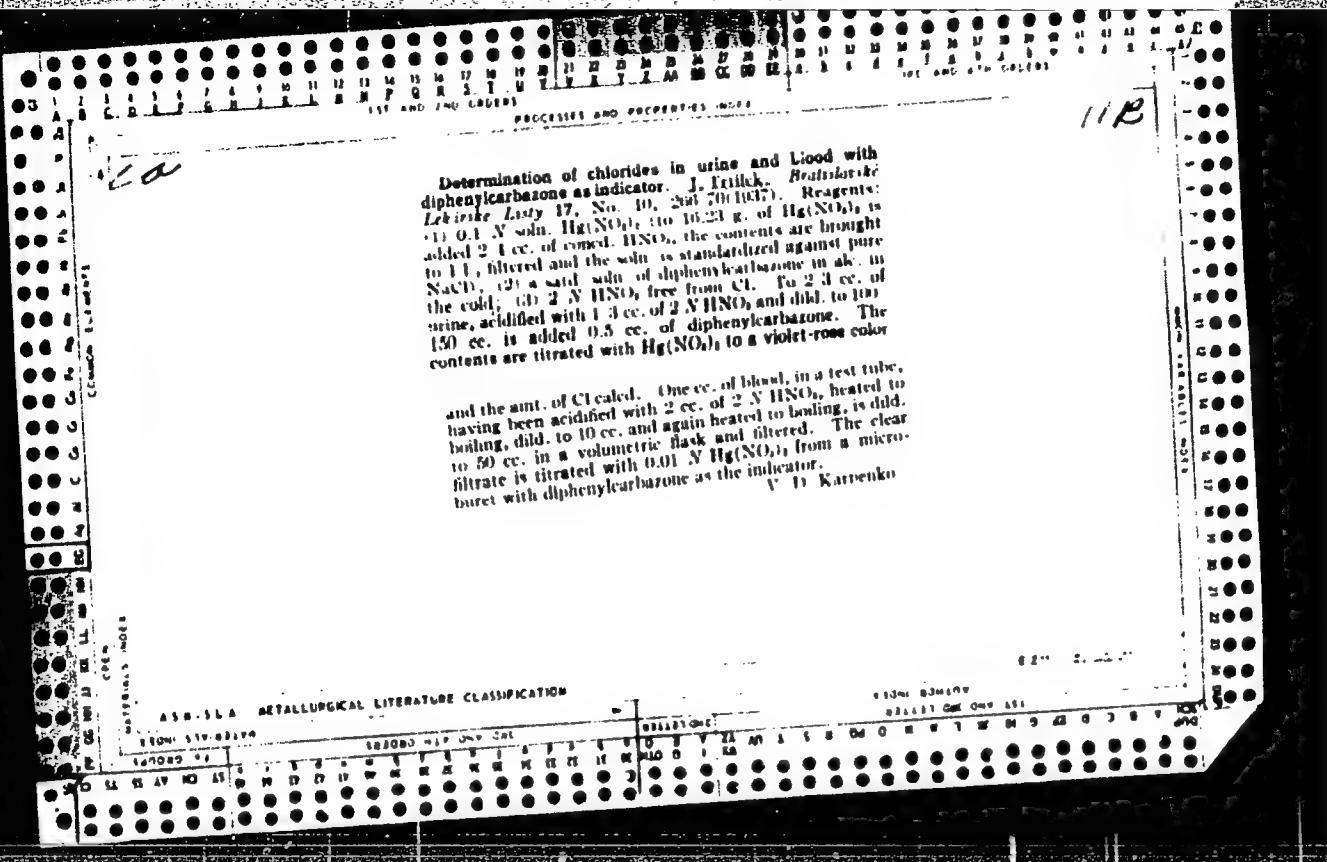


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10

Hippurhydroxamic acid. J. V. DUBSKÝ AND J. TAJLÍK. Collection Čechoslov. Chem. Communications 5, 103-11 (1933).—Hippuramide, white needles, m. 181°, treated in aq. alc. with 2 mols. NH<sub>4</sub>OH, HCl and NaOAc yields, not the amidoxime, but the free hydroxamic acid (I) in 2 forms: *cis*, white scales, m. 141°, decompd. on drying at 100°, prepd. below 70°, and *trans*, needles, m. 159°, prepd. at 100°, each sol. in Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> and hot H<sub>2</sub>O. Both forms of I with Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub> give a quant. ppt. of the green BzNHCH2C(=O)NO.Cu.O, sol. in acid; with CoCl<sub>2</sub> complex mists. contg. Cu<sup>++</sup> are obtained. Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and I yield the yellow, unstable BzNHCH2C(=O)NOHg.O3H2O. H. A. B.

48-5140-10008-5  
ASIN-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Diphenylcarbazone as an indicator for mercury for the determination of bromides. J. T. B. (Chem. Obzor, 1937, 12, 184-185).—The highest acidity at which the mercurimetric determination of  $Hg$  using diphenylcarbazone as an indicator can be carried out (even in presence of ions of heavy metals) is  $0.2-1$ - $HNO_3$ . The best condition is neutral or very slightly acid. F. R.

100-110 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810008-5"**



The color reaction of bismuth. II. J. V. Dubsky and  
J. Trilek, *Chem. Osor* 9, 243-5 (in English 205) (1934).  
The K salt of mercaptophenylthiobenzene is just as  
sensitive a reagent for Bi as dimercaptobenzodiazole (bis-  
muthol I). The limit of detection is 1.27 Bi; the limit of  
diln. 1:28,000. J. Kucera

14  
7  
Organic reagents in analytical chemistry. IV. J. A.

Dubsky and J. Frulák, *Chem. (Prag.)* **9**, 112-4 (1931).  
cf. *C. A.* **25**, 90032. For 16 the following reagents are  
reviewed: 2,5-Dimercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole, 5-mercapto-  
2-phenyl-2-thio-1,3,4-thiadiazole, 2-mercapto-5-mercapto-  
dioxoquinolines, pyrogallol,  $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$ , methylene  
diamine, cobalt(II) chloride, thiourea, boracine, dimethyl  
glycine, nitroso-phenylhydroxylamine, thiostannane, 10,  
thiodiphenylcarbazide, antipyrine, piperazine,  $[Co(CN)_6]^{4-}$ ,  
 $K_4$ , quinine, phenylthiohydantoin acid, viscose, uratropine  
and hematein. Other literature is also compiled up to  
date. J. Kocera

CO  
Organic reagents in analytical chemistry. III. J. V.  
Dubsky and J. Trifkova. Chem. Obzor 9, 68-91 (1954).  
The reagents for 16 tests are enumerated. J. K.

*CM*

The reaction of aminobenzoic acids with cadmium and zinc salts. J. V. Tulyakov and J. Trilek. *Chem. Listy* 29, 70-71 (1935). A soln. of the free aminobenzoic acids Na acetate to the free acids, only the  $\alpha$ -acid formed a ppt. with Cd and Zn. In a neutral or faintly acid soln.,  $\alpha$ -NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOK gave a white ppt. immediately with Cd or Zn salts,  $\alpha$ -NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOK did not react visibly with Zn (even in 0.1 N soln.) but gave a white ppt. with Cd after many min.  $\beta$ -NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOK (I) did not react visibly with Zn but yielded an instantaneous, white, viscous ppt. with Cd. While the Zn salts of the aminobenzoic acids were very sol., those of Cd were very insol. In a limited range of conditions as in a previously neutral medium, in a soln. of the  $\beta$ -acid neutralized with KOH against phenol-

phthalein, and in the presence of an excess of basic salt of the aminobenzoic acid. The Cd ppt. with  $\beta$ -NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COOK/Cd(OOCNH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O) was only slightly sol. in free H<sub>2</sub>O and 50% EtOH, dissolved quickly in weak acids or in weakly acidified solns., and could not be used for quant. analysis. With 1 cc. of 0.01 N CdSO<sub>4</sub>, it gave a ppt. instantly; with 1 cc. of 0.01 N CdSO<sub>4</sub>, it gave a ppt. after 30 min.; this corresponded to 0.66 mg. of Cd in a threshold concn. of 1.78%. Under identical conditions, ZnSO<sub>4</sub> did not yield a ppt. (only the 1.0 N Zn soln. gave a temporary ppt. which quickly dissolved and reappeared only in an excess of the Zn reagent as a white latex). The reactions of the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ -aminobenzoic acids in strictly neutral soln. with Ag, Pb, Hg, Cu, Sn, Bi, Sb, Co, Ni and Fe are described; all ppts. dissolved in dil. HNO<sub>3</sub>.

Frank Marsh

6

ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROBLEMS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

6

The reaction of bismuth salts with the condensation products of thiophenthiazoles. J. V. Dubsky and J. Tetlak. *Chem. Listy* 29, 31 (1935). In  $\text{Bi(OH)}_3$  and  $\text{BiCl}_3$  with 0.01 mol. 3-mercapto-3-aminobutyl-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole gave a yellow ppt. which dissolved to form a yellow soln. from which a fine orange ppt. settled. After the soln. was reheated, the orange ppt. redissolved and left a smoky red mass in the tube. The yellow ppt. could not be produced from the soln. again. In concentrated soln. more of the orange than of the yellow ppt. formed. Pb and Sb formed a yellow-white ppt.; Ag, Hg, Cd, Zn and Hg, a white one; Cu, a blue-black one; Co, a pink one, and Ni (after an addn. of Na acetate), a green-white ppt. In  $\text{Bi(OH)}_3$ ,  $\text{BiCl}_3$  with 3-mercapto-3-aminobutyl-4-thio-1,2,4-triazole gave a yellow ppt. This reaction is analogous to those of thiobenz. In dil.  $\text{Bi(OH)}_3$  soln.  $\text{BiCl}_3$  did not react with 3,5-dimercapto-4-thio-1,2-diazole; in N soln. it formed a white ppt.; Ag, Hg<sup>++</sup>, and Hg<sup>+</sup> ppts. were yellow-white; Pb, Sb and Cd were white; Cu was brown-black; Ni was green; Co was rose; Fe was brick red. In  $\text{KOH}$ ,  $\text{BiCl}_3$  with 3,5-dimercapto-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole formed an orange ppt.;  $\text{BiCl}_3\text{Na}_2\text{SiCl}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , in the presence of an excess of  $\text{BiCl}_3$ , the ppt. was red-orange. Pb and Sb yielded yellow salts; Ag yielded a yellow-white ppt.; Cu formed an olive-green ppt. The Bi reaction in the last case is analogous to that of the Bi thiools. Frank Marush

Calcium hetero formato compounds. J. V. Dubský  
and J. Trilek. *Publ. řečnické a vědecké, Masaryk No 196,*  
3-6(1937). From  $[Ca, form][Cl_2NH_2O]$ , in which "form" =  
 $HCOO^-$ , the following complex compds. were prep'd.:  
 $[Ca, form][O(NO_2)_2C_6H_3_2H_2O]$  (picrate),  $[Ca, form][C_6H_5COO^-]$ ,  
 $[Ca, form][O(NO_2)_2C_6H_3_2H_2O]$  (picrate),  $[Ca, form][C_6H_5COO^-]$ ,  
 $[Ca, form][C_6H_5COO^-]$  (Ca formate),  $K_4[C_6H_5COO^-]$ , and  $[Ca, form][C_6H_5COO^-]$ .  
V. D. Karpenko

The formation of salts of amidines I. Hippuramidoxime. J. V. Dubick and J. J. Milberry. *Czechos. Chem. Communications*, 31, 110 (1956). Hippuramidoxime (I), m. 123 °, was prep'd. from hippuronitrile and  $\text{H}_2\text{N}\text{OH}$ , but could not be obtained free from  $\text{Cu}$ . It gave a reddish violet color with  $\text{AgFeCl}_4$  and a brownish green ppt. with  $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ . This  $\text{Cu}$  salt, with a ratio to  $\text{Cu:N}$  of 1:3, contained 2 mol. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , only one of which could be driven off below 100 °, so the authors gave it the formula:  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{CONHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_3^+): \text{NOCuOH}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and for the formula of I:  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{CONHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_3^+): \text{NOH}$ .  $\text{NH}_3^+$  alone has no action on I but the addn. of a little  $\text{H}_2\text{N}\text{OH}$  causes a very slow formation of a red-violet ppt. This action is greatly accelerated by a little  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . This ppt. appears to be a mixt. of 2 nickellic salts:  $[\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{CONHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_3^+): \text{NO}]_2\text{NiOH}$  and  $[\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{CONHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_3^+): \text{NO}]_2\text{Ni}$ . John E. Milberry

John E. Miller

#### 4.1.3.4. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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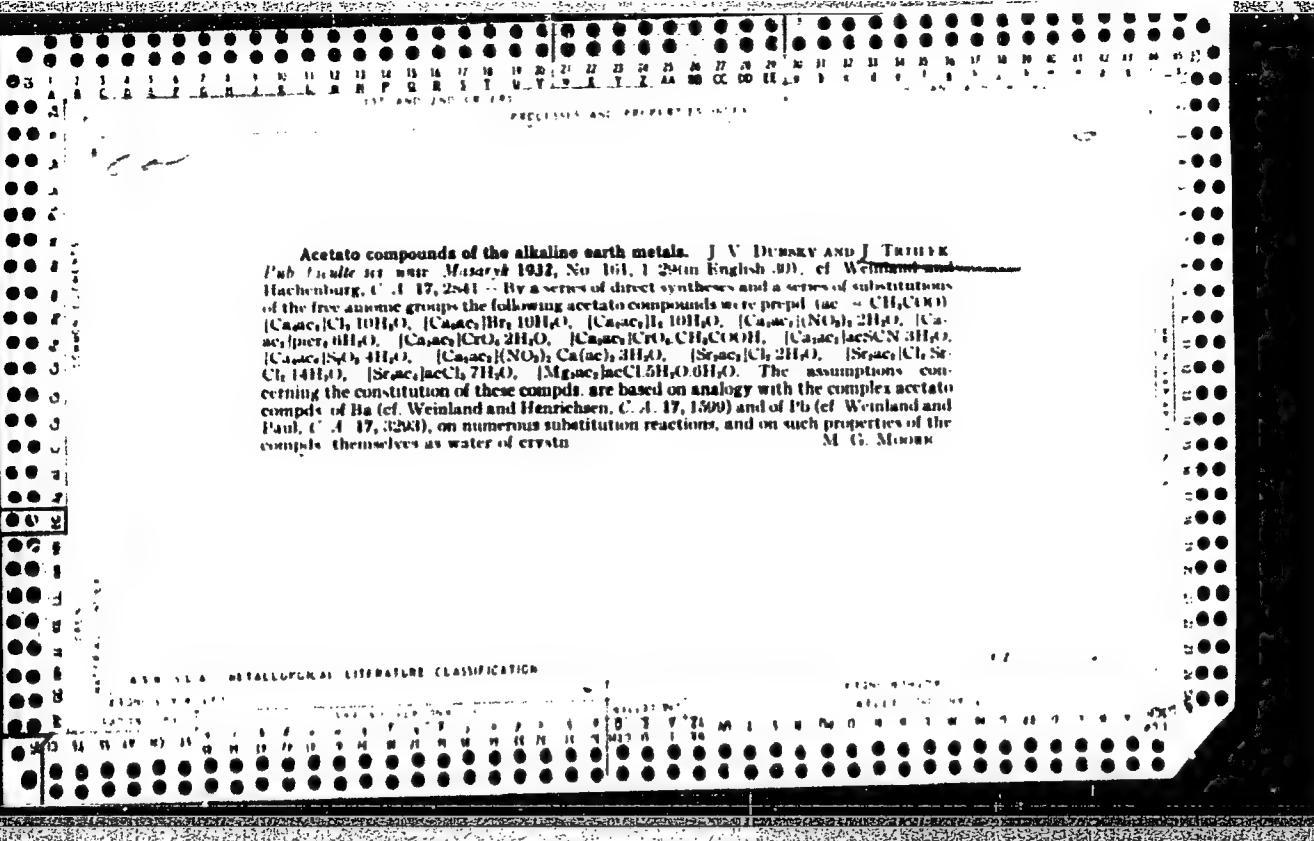
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5

The formation of salts of amidoximes. I. Hippuramidonime. J. V. Dubovik and J. Trilek. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communication*, 1957, 32(10), 1231-6. Hippuramidonime (I), m. 123.0°, was prepared from hippuramide and  $\text{H}_2\text{N}\text{OH}$ , but could not be obtained free from  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$ . It gave a reddish violet color with an  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  salt, and a brownish green ppt. with  $\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{AcO}^-$ . This  $\text{Cu}$  salt, with a ratio to  $\text{Cu} : \text{N}$  of 1.8, contained 2 mole of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , only one of which could be driven off below 100°, so the authors gave it the formula  $[\text{Cu}(\text{AcO})_2\text{CONH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}]_2$  and for the formula of I:  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{CONHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NO}_2$ .  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  alone has no action on I but the addition of a little  $\text{NaOH}$  causes a very slow formation of a red-violet ppt. This action is greatly accelerated by a little  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . This ppt. appears to be a mixt. of 2 nickelato salts:  $[\text{Cu}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{NO}_2]_2\text{Ni}^{2+}$  and  $[\text{Cu}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{NO}_2]_2\text{Ni}^{2+}\text{O}_2$ .

John E. Millberry

ADM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 1ST (1919) **PERSONAL AND PROPERTY INDEX**

R-3

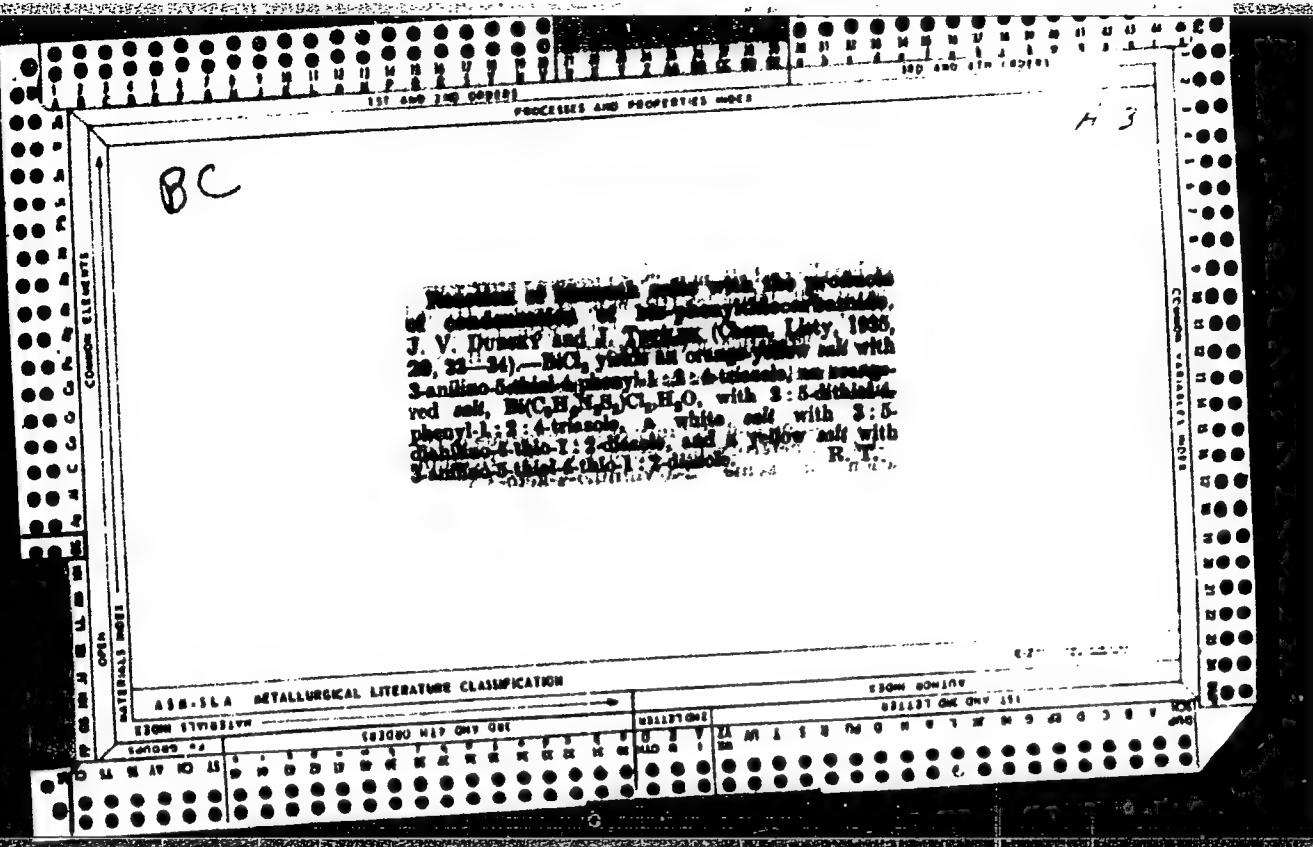
Amidation. *In* *the* *heterogeneous* *case*, *J. V. Dukoff* *and* *J. Tschirch* (*Anal. Chem. Oxf.* *Oswestry* 1928, 5, 332-343), *addition* *of*  $\text{NH}_3\text{OH}$  *in* *conc.*  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  *to* *a* *weak* *solution* *of*  $\text{Mg}(\text{Be}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$  *gives*  $\text{Mg}(\text{Be}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{NH}_3^+$  (*II*), *mp.* 122°-125°, *the*  $\text{Cu}(\text{Be}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{NH}_3^+$  *in* *conc.*  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  *at* 100° *to*  $\text{[NH}_3\text{Be}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{NH}_3^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2]$  *gives*  $\text{BeO}_2\text{NH}_3^+$  (*III*) *(from* (*I*),  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  *in*  $\text{NH}_3$  *solution*), *decomp.* *in* *boiling*  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , *compounds* *of* *which* *are* *described* *and* *their* *constituutions* *discussed*. *According* *to* *conditions* *mixtures* *of* (*II*) *and* *compounds* *of* *type*  $\text{Be}_2\text{Ni}$  *may* *be* *obtained*. *J. W. B.*

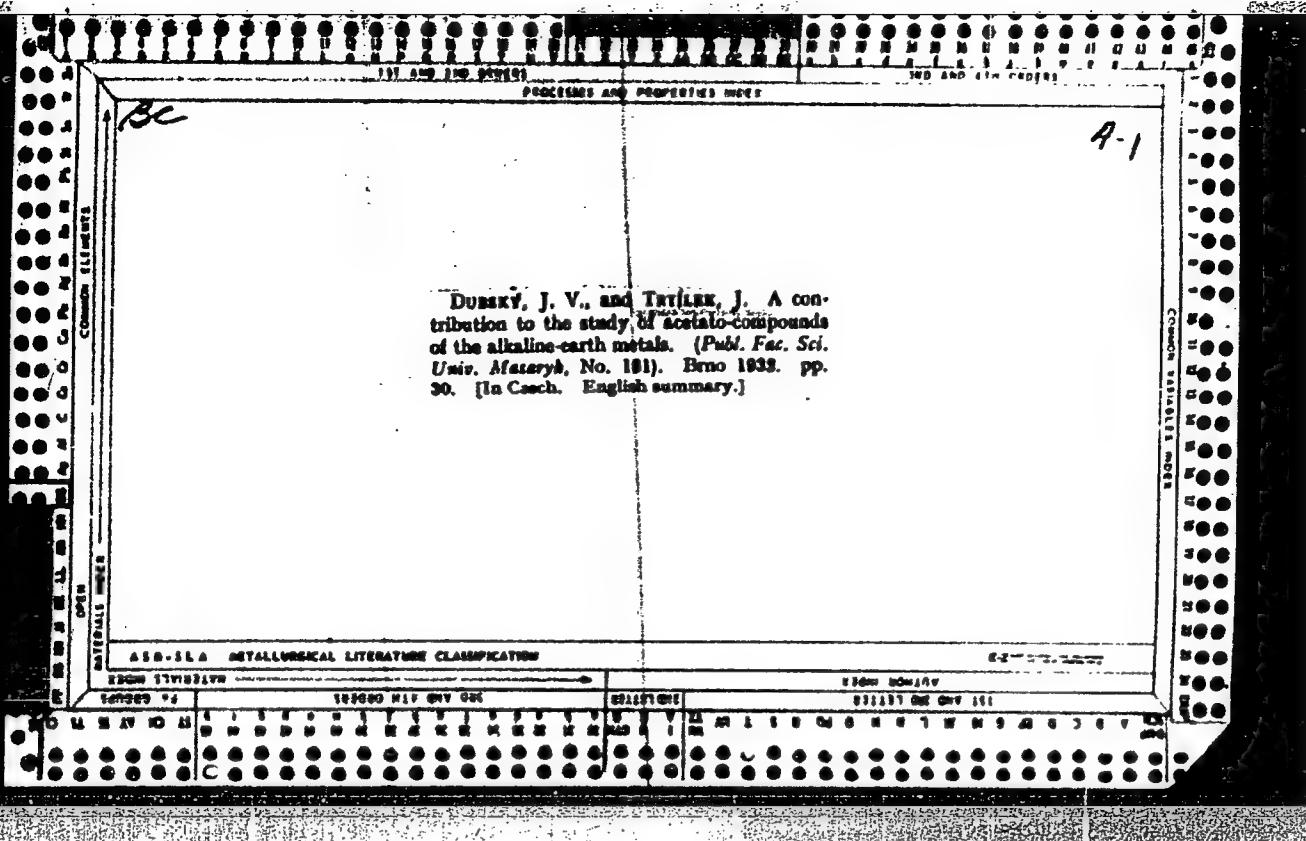
J. W. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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TRTILEK, Josef

Chemie pro osmy postupny rocnik vseobecne vzdelavacich skol. (Chemistry for the 8th Grade of the Schools of General Education. 4th ed. illus., index) Prague, SPN, 1957. 143 p.

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7.5x11, 3.  
J. V. D. L. H., Mikkeli, 1935, 17, 303-343

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TRTILEK, J.

J. V. DUBSKY, Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk, 1936, 223, 7-10

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TRTILK, J.,  
J. V. DUBSKY, (Chem. Obzor, 1934, 9, 173-174)

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J. V. DUBSKY, Coll. Czech. Oper. Commun. 1, 141-6, 1936

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V. A. Tytner, Ph. Faculte sci. univ. Masaryk No. 223, 7-19, 1936

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TRTILEK, J.

J. V. DURSKY, Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications 7, 1-9, 1935

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